

HEALTH PROMOTION PLANNING

THIRD EDITION

Lawrence W. Green
Marshall W. Kreuter

An Educational
and Ecological
Approach



National Report

The New York Times

In Twist, Idahoans Fight Toxic Cleanup

Some Fear Superfund Status Will Repel Tourists and New Business

By SAM WONG FOR THE TIMES

BOZEMAN, Idaho, March 20 — Heavy drought forces the Idaho government to spend big bucks to fix water shortages — as much as \$1.5 billion over several months — to keep its water flowing from its two rivers. Idahoans fear that the state's water crisis will be the end of the state's tourism industry.

"We're not going to let the drought be a disaster," said the Idaho state's governor, David L. Sawyer, who is a member of the National Tourist Association.

But to see if any state can stop the government's plan to spend \$1.5 billion to fix water shortages, the state must first spend \$1.5 billion to fix water shortages. The state must first spend \$1.5 billion to fix water shortages. The state must first spend \$1.5 billion to fix water shortages.

Many state officials, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years. Many state officials, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years. Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.



Boaters like the view at the Snake River Mouth, a scenic area in Idaho. But the state's water crisis is a problem for the state's tourism industry.



Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years. Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.



Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years. Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years. Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years. Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

Some of the officials in the state, including the governor, have been in the state for years, but they have not been in the state for years.

In Twist, Idahoans Fight Tox

Some Fear Superfund Status Will Repel Tourists

By GUY MONTAGNA

IDAHO COUNTY, Idaho, March 20 — Idahoans fought to keep the federal government from designating the county as the Superfund site — at least as it is. Idahoans want to keep the county out of the Superfund site, which would mean the federal government would have to pay for the cleanup of the site.

"We're not going to let the federal government take over the county," said a spokesman for the Idaho County Board of Commissioners.

The county board voted 10-0 to oppose the government's plan to designate the county as the Superfund site. The county board also wants a Superfund site, which would mean the federal government would have to pay for the cleanup of the site.

Many people here, though, believe the government's plan to designate the county as the Superfund site is a bad idea. They believe the county is a good place to live and that the federal government should not take over the county. They believe the county is a good place to live and that the federal government should not take over the county.

Some of the reasons for the opposition are that the county is a good place to live and that the federal government should not take over the county. They believe the county is a good place to live and that the federal government should not take over the county.



Waste Site One part of the Superfund site, located in 1980, has been designated as the Superfund site.



Woman drinking from her family's well in Chittagong, Bangladesh, although tests show the well contains arsenic. Some 20 million Bangladeshis are drinking water contaminated with arsenic.

Bangladeshis Sipping Arsenic As Plan for Safe Water Stalls



Water, a daily necessity in Bangladesh, is often contaminated with arsenic.

Water, a daily necessity in Bangladesh, is often contaminated with arsenic. The water is often contaminated with arsenic, which is a toxic substance that can cause cancer and other health problems.

The water is often contaminated with arsenic, which is a toxic substance that can cause cancer and other health problems. The water is often contaminated with arsenic, which is a toxic substance that can cause cancer and other health problems.

Water, a daily necessity in Bangladesh, is often contaminated with arsenic. The water is often contaminated with arsenic, which is a toxic substance that can cause cancer and other health problems.

Water, a daily necessity in Bangladesh, is often contaminated with arsenic. The water is often contaminated with arsenic, which is a toxic substance that can cause cancer and other health problems. The water is often contaminated with arsenic, which is a toxic substance that can cause cancer and other health problems.

Water, a daily necessity in Bangladesh, is often contaminated with arsenic. The water is often contaminated with arsenic, which is a toxic substance that can cause cancer and other health problems.

© 1999 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 245: 101–107

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd
Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 361–367

*A diplomat's
accounts contradict
a senator's.*



As Plan for Safe Water Stalls

In Twist, Idahoans Fight Some Four Superfund Sites of Its

By GAIL HARRIS FOR ENR

IDAHO COUNTY, ID. (Enr)—When the federal government wants to spend big money to fix Superfund sites—an area as big as Idaho could become involved in its cleanup efforts, leaving money to the state of Idaho. Even then, the state has to pay for it.

"It's not going to cost too much, but it's not free either," says Bill Hays, a member of the Idaho Superfund Task Force.

The state is not in a good position when it comes to Superfund sites. It has no money to fix Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites.

Many Superfund sites are located in areas that are not in the state's Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites.

The state is not in a good position when it comes to Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites.



But economist Dr. David Sinden leads the development of China's Environmental Protection Agency. Xu Zhenhua, right, on how air pollution will reduce pollution.

China sets firm targets for clean air

CAMPAIGN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE YIELDS RESULTS

Whenever we buy something made in China, we are buying pollution that eventually flows our way. With one-fifth of the world's population, China has massive potential for economic growth—and for environmental degradation. A \$1 million gift from the State Foundation for The Campaign for Environmental Defense, combined with similar supports has enabled us to help China develop its economy while beginning to clean its pollution.

Recently the State Environmental Protection Agency (the Chinese EPA)

Environmental Defense after the nation's leading success in the U.S. China will show factories and power plants to decide who will not continue to have results as long as the world's regional reduction is achieved. By allowing such emissions trading in the U.S., our program can set rules lower than expected at a fraction of the predicted cost.

A TURNING POINT FOR CHINA
"This project is a turning point," says Lu Xinyuan, the environmental agency's director of pollution control. "It's a turning point for China's environmental protection."



But in the past, the state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites.

The state is not in a good position when it comes to Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites.

The state is not in a good position when it comes to Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites. The state's Superfund sites are mostly Superfund sites.

NORTHWEST

Transportation
Joel Connelly
Robert L. Jamieson
Susan Paynter
Special Reports
Photo Journal
Obituaries
Sci-Tech
Historic Photos
P-I Town Hall

SPORTS

BUSINESS
NATION/WORLD
ART & LIFE
COMICS & GAMES
OPINION
COLUMNISTS
GETAWAYS
NEIGHBORS

SEARCH

Sort: date rank
[Query Help](#)
[Browse by date](#)

AFFILIATES



Northwest



Toxic fish imperil tribes

EPA study finds pollutants in diet threaten 4 groups in the Columbia Basin

Wednesday, July 31, 2002

By [LISA STIFFLER](#)

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER REPORTER

LYLE -- Perched on a wooden platform thrust out of jagged shale cliffs, Larry King is armed with what looks like a strange butterfly net.

Secured to the cliff by a rope, he maneuvers the net -- attached to a 35-foot pole -- through the raging Klickitat River, "dipping" for fish in the Yakama Nation's traditional manner.

The method isn't as simple as the name suggests.

The pole is unwieldy, the sage-green water wild. Large salmon can knock a fisherman to his knees and drag him to the end of his tether.

After several attempts, King snags a steelhead about the length of a man's arm. He seems



Sponsored Links

TOOLS

Print this E-mail this

HEADLINES

[Snohomish teachers to strike](#)

[Teacher deficit may be on wane](#)

[At 77, she summits Mount Rainier](#)

[Strained labor talks stoke holiday fervor](#)

[Arid summer withers away](#)

[West Seattle water taxi swamped in county's financial woes](#)

[Slain nun had early religious calling](#)

[Eyman partner](#)

[Banks' new '02 bookends on 1](#)

Program Goal:

To enhance your ability to plan, implement and evaluate effective environmental health education activities.



Program Objectives

Identify three benefits
community participation
contributes to environmental
health education programs.



Program Objectives

Define ways in which the evaluation process becomes more practical and effective by using the PRECEDE-PROCEED model.



Program Objectives

Describe how the use of PRECEDE-PROCEED improves the planner's ability to tailor health education programs to community-specific needs.

